

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



SPECIAL NOTICES

BREEDING COCKERELS—R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Buff, white and brown Leghorns. Chix in season. Enoch Crews, Seabright, Cal.

FROM THE "STARS AND STRIPES"

(Continued from Page Three)

die, he knew he must refuse all stragglers.

Yet his kitchen was in full sight of the road, along which all day long there straggled those slightly wounded youngsters from the line who were quite able to foot it to the nearest ambulance camp. Some of them had had nothing to eat for three days. Every one of them, at the smell of the hot coffee, would stop wistfully and ask for a bit of bread or some thing. Always the old sergeant had to shake his head. By noon he had aged ten years.

"I'll kill me yet," he said at last. "I know they have only to cross the next crest to find food and drink aplenty, but I remember how my mother never turned anyone from her door who asked for something to eat. They might be burglars, but she wouldn't take a chance."

A young sergeant from Baltimore limped on his way. The mess sergeant could hear him explaining to the other wounded boy with him.

"We can't blame him. If he fed us, he'd have to feed them all, and then where'd he be? I guess he's a good old scout, at that."

An American private spied a rooster prowling around a farm house in No Man's Land just after the Americans had captured Very. Being hungry, and having an appetite for roast chicken, this American private decided to trap him in the building.

The American was about to lay his hands on the astonished rooster when a German entered the rear door of the building bent on the same mission. Both were so surprised that they stood for a moment and glared at each other, then the American motioned for the German to do a right flank on the prey they were after and both closed in on him. The rooster was captured by the American, who later returned to the American lines with both rooster and German in tow.

Later, at the regimental P. C., the German roasted the chicken for his captor, who shared it with him.

SAME OLD HUN

By H. H. Windsor, in the December Popular Mechanics Magazine.

When the Hun went into Belgium and France more than four years ago he threw to the winds every code of manhood which a nation, to be considered civilized, must cherish. It is needless to recite those atrocities now. They are known to all the world. And he is coming out of France and Belgium the same depraved, uncivilized Hun. One would think mere policy alone would lead him in his last days, like some wicked old octogenarian, to at least avoid the outward appearance of his former crimes. But no: apparently once a Hun, always a Hun, and in these evidences of Hunism let the whole world take to heart the lesson that future peace and safety can only be accomplished with the extermination of the Hun.

Day after day, as the Huns are driven out of these French and Belgian cities they have occupied these long four years, the allies enter to find either a mass of ruins where the Hun had time to plant his bombs and time fuses, or a city stripped of everything of value that could be removed; and failing that, the pitiful ruins and remnants of things holy or beautiful. Priceless paintings rent and sword-slit, built-in articles hacked and chopped, statues robbed of all beauty; even the church fares no better; altars are overthrown, and organs are but piles of kindling wood. Gratitude is not found in the Hun vocabulary, nor character. Only the other days German officer who had been quartered for three years in one house, where the family, though French, had given him the best it had, on leaving to retreat, left a time bomb which in the middle of the night blew the house to fragments, killing every one in it, including the children. Such is the Hun.

It is the same barbarous Hun now being driven out of France and Belgium that went in four years ago. It is this same barbarous savage who, in the hope to lessen his own approaching doom now asks an inter-allied agreement to discontinue the bombing of cities and offers to lessen some of these atrocities he can no longer practice because of failing strength. The Hague agreement as to submarines, and Zeppelins, and poi-

son gas, and bombing of hospitals and the Red Cross and noncombatant cities, has been a joke to the Hun these four years and more; only now when the allies have almost throttled the submarine and already have supremacy in the air do we hear a wail from the Hun. It was quite all right to bomb London and Paris, said the Hun, but to bomb Berlin and Munich might endanger some innocent people.

To the man who fights with his fists, the one he best understands and respects is the bigger man with larger fists. The expert swordsman bows to him who is more expert with the steel blade than himself. The Hun is so brutalized by nature he has no moral sense of reason to appeal to. There is only one possible argument he understands, and that is the thing in which he placed his faith. Let us speak, then, long and loud, in the language he comprehends. For every city he has devastated, let a German city of like importance go up in smoke and lie in ruins; for every slave he has taken from Belgium and France let two male Huns go there to serve. Let the indemnity include the cost of every article of value which in a steady stream has filled the returning troop trains for four years; and let that awful scourge of the air, by thousands, fly to the remotest corners of Hunland and drop their messengers of death on every hand. For every gas shell of poison gas which has come out of Germany let scores be returned from the clouds, until there shall remain no spot in all the central empire where safety shall be found, nor any place where man may sleep except in fear.

To this language only will the Hun listen, and in such words alone can he be made to understand that "kultur" will not be tolerated in the world. A peace made today could be scarcely more than one of convenience, a release from prison on bail; a parole on promised good behavior. A Hun promise is worth little; but from a broken Hun, the great surgeon of humanity and civilization may, in time, construct a human Hun.

GREAT RESOURCES OF UNITED STATES
The natural resources of the United States are abundant and are greatly in excess of the total material resources of Great Britain, France and Italy. The full development of these resources would give the United States great power as a factor in the world struggle. American ingenuity and American industry should have a free hand in order successfully to play its part in adapting these resources to the needs of war.

Co-operation by the government in the fields of research and analysis, constructive legislative and regulative policies and the institution of intelligent and helpful methods in our consular and diplomatic services would contribute vastly to our national efficiency and prosperity. After the war will come the more serious period of adjustment, and on the way in which our financial and industrial leaders handle this problem will depend the successful liquidation of our present credit extensions. The position of the country, however, should be materially improved at the close of the war. We have become a creditor nation and will continue to be. At the outbreak of the war we were debtors to the extent of \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000. Since then we have received over \$1,000,000,000 of gold from abroad. We have bought abroad probably \$2,500,000,000 of our securities and we have loaned through private channels approximately \$2,000,000,000 to foreign countries, and in addition our own government has given credit in the way of advances to the allies of approximately \$5,000,000,000.—The Protectionist.

The Beginning Farmerette
"It's so difficult, Mr. Farmer, to milk a cow! Won't you let me begin with a calf?"—Cartoons Magazine.
Ah, Sweet Memory!
Think of sugar, and a lump is sure to come into your throat.
—Cartoons Magazine.

Miner Want Ads Bring Results. Try.

C. W. HERNDON
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Kingman Transfer Co.
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We are prepared to haul, move or slide anything to any place at any time.
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10,000 DOUGHNUTS
FRIED IN DAY FOR
YANKS BY WOMEN

Three American women have been frying 10,000 doughnuts a day under shell fire throughout this week's fighting on the western front in order to give the American fighting men some hot, home food to fortify themselves with while driving the Germans.

The particular three whose work has just come to notice thru the praise of the soldiers are Mary Bray, of Pawtucket, R. I., Mrs. Edith Knowles of Phoenix, Ariz., and Mary Holliday, Indianapolis, Ind., all Y. M. C. A. workers.

Their daily output of 10,000 doughnuts proved an appreciative item in the vast free distribution of small comforts for soldiers carried on by the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Salvation Army of the United War Work agencies on the fighting front.

This big output of doughnuts has been made over a bourse in the field under fire. When supplies ran short they substituted olive oil for lard and sweet condensed milk for sugar, but the doughnuts, crisp, brown and palatable, were tremendously appreciated by the fighting troops.

WITH THE RED CROSS
(Continued from Page Two)

STILL CALLED—

Nurses—Nurses—you are still being called to battle the epidemic. Small towns and rural districts, late in being caught in the sweep of the disease, are in great need of immediate nursing help. If your own community can spare you, report to your Chapter Committee.

WARMLY CLAD
BELGIANS—

Many will be the blessings poured out in behalf of America by thousands of warmly clad Belgians this winter. Word has been received from Washington that response to the Red Cross appeal exceeded the expectations of the Belgian Relief Commission in great degree, and that practically all Chapters went over their quotas.

IN RECOGNITION—

The King of Italy, in recognition of the humane work of the American people in the Red Cross, has bestowed upon Henry P. Davidson two high honors never before granted a foreigner.

APPEAL MADE IN
CONFISCATION CASE

Under the recently enacted state law confiscating cars in which booze is found and which was declared unconstitutional by the superior court of Pima county the officers of the various counties find themselves in a bad boat, which is now to be clarified by an appeal to the supreme court of the state from Judge Pattee's decision. Judge Pattee held that the recently enacted law was one of the crudest affairs he had ever read in the way of law making, and that aside from the fact there was no authority for the enactment of such law, the governor not having named it in his call for a special session. Other enactments will probably be held unconstitutional because of the same reasoning.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

Some get-rich-quick concerns are endeavoring to persuade patriotic Liberty bond holders, whom they know will not sell outright their Liberty bonds, to turn over their Liberty bonds to these companies as security for a loan and with the money thus borrowed purchase stock in their companies.

A Liberty loan bond is the safest investment in the world, and a prudent man will very carefully investigate any effort to induce him to exchange it for a less safe investment. This lending one money on Liberty bonds as security to purchase stock in the lender's company is in many cases only a thinly disguised method of exchanging stock of doubtful value for Liberty bonds of unquestioned value.

It is a good business and it is patriotism to hold your Liberty bonds.

Red Bluff Chapter edited a local paper while the editor nursed flu patients in the county hospital.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF ARIZONA WESTERN MINES COMPANY, A CORPORATION, FOR A UNITED STATES PATENT TO THE HERCULES GROUP OF MINES.
U. S. Land Office, Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 5, 1913.

Mineral Application 040622. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ARIZONA WESTERN MINES COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Arizona, whose postoffice address is No. 33 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California, is about to make application to the United States for a patent for the HERCULES GROUP OF MINES, situated in Sections 35 and 36, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., in the Wallapai Mining District, County of Mohave, State of Arizona, more fully described as to metes and bounds upon the Official Plat here-with posted and by the Field Notes of the survey thereof, being Mineral Survey No. 3447, Ariz. Land District, and described as follows:

BADGER LODGE: Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the quarter corner in North boundary of Section 2, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., bears South 53 deg. 12 min. West 1693.16 feet, thence North 55 deg. 20 min. West 1308.52 feet to Corner No. 2; thence North 32 deg. 12 min. East 500 feet to East Center, whence the discovery point bears North 55 deg. 20 min. East 1308.52 feet to Corner No. 4; thence South 32 deg. 12 min. West 300 feet to East Center, whence the discovery point bears North 55 deg. 20 min. West 1308.52 feet, 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

WOODCHUCK LODGE: Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the quarter corner in North boundary of Section 2, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., bears South 13 deg. 13 min. West 2154.14 feet, thence North 55 deg. 20 min. East 1497.29 feet to Corner No. 2; thence North 32 deg. 12 min. West 271.1 feet to the East End Center, whence the discovery point bears North 55 deg. 20 min. East 1497.29 feet, 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

MAJESTIC LODGE: Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the quarter corner in North boundary of Section 2, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., bears South 7 deg. 12 min. East 1091.54 feet, thence North 63 deg. 43 min. West 1500 feet to Corner No. 2; thence North 32 deg. 12 min. East 300 feet to East Center, whence the discovery point bears North 63 deg. 43 min. East 1500 feet, 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

WILD CAT LODGE: Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the quarter corner in North boundary of Section 2, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., bears South 7 deg. 12 min. East 1091.54 feet, thence North 63 deg. 43 min. West 1500 feet to Corner No. 2; thence North 32 deg. 12 min. East 300 feet to East Center, whence the discovery point bears North 63 deg. 43 min. East 1500 feet, 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

HERCULES LODGE: Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the quarter corner in North boundary of Section 2, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., bears South 13 deg. 13 min. East 1251.51 feet, thence North 32 deg. 12 min. East 300 feet to East Center, whence the discovery point bears North 32 deg. 12 min. East 1251.51 feet, 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

WATER WITCH LODGE: Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the quarter corner in North boundary of Section 2, Township 24 North, Range 18 West, G. & S. R. B. & M., bears South 6 deg. 12 min. East 1598.72 feet, thence North 32 deg. 12 min. East 300 feet to East Center, whence the discovery point bears North 32 deg. 12 min. East 1598.72 feet, 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

The said mining claims hereby sought to be patented are bounded on the North-west by the Good Enough Lode, surveyed, and the Black Rock Spring Lode, Survey No. 3452, and are bounded on all other sides by vacant and unoccupied land, the said claims being designated as Mineral Survey No. 3447.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises, or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims be duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by Law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Phoenix, in the County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of said statutes.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

VI. The Corporation is to have perpetual existence.

VII. The number of directors of the Corporation shall be fixed and may be altered from time to time as may be provided in the By-laws.

The directors from time to time may determine whether and to what extent, and in what manner the accounts and books of the company (other than the stock ledger) shall be open to inspection by the stockholders.

The directors may submit any contract or act for approval or ratification at any annual stockholders' meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose, and any contract or act which shall be approved or ratified by the holders of a majority of the stock in person or by proxy at such meeting shall be valid and binding and shall not be open to attack by any stockholder or anyone else because of directors' interest therein, or any other reason.

The directors shall have the power to fix the times and the declaration of dividends and payment of dividends and the rate thereof; to fix and vary the amount to be reserved as working capital; to determine the use and disposition of any surplus or net profits over and above the capital stock paid in, and in their discretion the directors may use and apply any such surplus or accumulated profits in purchasing or acquiring the bonds or other obligations or shares of capital stock of the corporation, but shares of such capital stock so purchased or acquired may be resold unless they shall have been retired for the purpose of decreasing the corporation's capital stock as provided by law.

The directors shall have power to authorize and cause to be issued bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, and other obligations of the corporation, and to authorize and cause to be executed mortgages and liens upon any or all of its property, and to confer upon the holders of any bonds, debentures or other obligations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, the power to vote in respect to the corporate affairs and management of the Company to the same extent and in the same manner as stockholders of the corporation, or with such preferences and rights superior to the stockholders or otherwise as the Board of Directors may at any time determine, and in case of a default in the payment of the principal or interest on said bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, or in any other case, to confer upon the holders thereof the same right of inspection of the corporate books and accounts and records of the Corporation and any other rights which the stockholders thereof have or may have.

The Board of Directors may limit the transferability of such bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness or other obligations, and also of the stock of the Corporation in such manner as they may from time to time determine.

Directors' and stockholders' meetings and the first meeting of the incorporators may be held without the State of Delaware.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of July, 1913.

(HARRINGTON EMERSON (Seal)
ALONZO FLACK (Seal)
JOHN W. PARKIN as to (SAMUEL D. I. EMERSON (Seal)

In the presence of (F. F. MEAD (Seal)
HENRY C. ASH (Seal)
as to (M. C. BANTZ (Seal)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA) ss.:
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 15th day of July, 1913, personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, HARRINGTON EMERSON, ALONZO FLACK, SAMUEL D. I. EMERSON parties to the foregoing certificate of incorporation, known to me personally to be such, and severally acknowledged the said certificate to be the act and deed of the signers respectively, and that the facts therein stated are truly set forth.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office this day and year aforesaid.

NOTARY PUBLIC W. A. THOMAS
My commission expires August 1920.

(W. A. THOMAS)
(NOTARY PUBLIC)
(NEW KENSINGTON)
(PA.)

STATE OF OHIO) ss.:
COUNTY OF SUMMIT)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 17th day of July, 1913, personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, F. F. MEAD and M. C. BANTZ parties to the foregoing certificate of incorporation, known to me personally to be such, and severally acknowledged the said certificate to be the act and deed of the signers respectively, and that the facts therein stated are truly set forth.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office this day and year aforesaid.

NOTARY PUBLIC FRANK D. CASSIDY.
My commission expires August 1920.

(NOTARIAL SEAL)
(SUMMIT COUNTY)
(OHIO)

STATE OF DELAWARE)
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the certificate of incorporation of "THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE COMPANY" as received and filed in this office the twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1913, at 9 o'clock A. M.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State. (SEAL)

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

tent whatever.

VIII. The number of directors of the Corporation shall be fixed and may be altered from time to time as may be provided in the By-laws.

The directors from time to time may determine whether and to what extent, and in what manner the accounts and books of the company (other than the stock ledger) shall be open to inspection by the stockholders.

The directors may submit any contract or act for approval or ratification at any annual stockholders' meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose, and any contract or act which shall be approved or ratified by the holders of a majority of the stock in person or by proxy at such meeting shall be valid and binding and shall not be open to attack by any stockholder or anyone else because of directors' interest therein, or any other reason.

The directors shall have the power to fix the times and the declaration of dividends and payment of dividends and the rate thereof; to fix and vary the amount to be reserved as working capital; to determine the use and disposition of any surplus or net profits over and above the capital stock paid in, and in their discretion the directors may use and apply any such surplus or accumulated profits in purchasing or acquiring the bonds or other obligations or shares of capital stock of the corporation, but shares of such capital stock so purchased or acquired may be resold unless they shall have been retired for the purpose of decreasing the corporation's capital stock as provided by law.

The directors shall have power to authorize and cause to be issued bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, and other obligations of the corporation, and to authorize and cause to be executed mortgages and liens upon any or all of its property, and to confer upon the holders of any bonds, debentures or other obligations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, the power to vote in respect to the corporate affairs and management of the Company to the same extent and in the same manner as stockholders of the corporation, or with such preferences and rights superior to the stockholders or otherwise as the Board of Directors may at any time determine, and in case of a default in the payment of the principal or interest on said bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, or in any other case, to confer upon the holders thereof the same right of inspection of the corporate books and accounts and records of the Corporation and any other rights which the stockholders thereof have or may have.

The Board of Directors may limit the transferability of such bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness or other obligations, and also of the stock of the Corporation in such manner as they may from time to time determine.

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ALONZO FLACK (Seal)
JOHN W. PARKIN as to (SAMUEL D. I. EMERSON (Seal)

In the presence of (F. F. MEAD (Seal)
HENRY C. ASH (Seal)
as to (M. C. BANTZ (Seal)

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GIVEN under my hand and seal of office this day and year aforesaid.

NOTARY PUBLIC W. A. THOMAS
My commission expires August 1920.

(W. A. THOMAS)
(NOTARY PUBLIC)
(NEW KENSINGTON)
(PA.)

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